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TEN CENTS A WEEK

THREE DEATHS AND TWENTY NEW CASES

In the Report of Fever Situation in New Orleans.

QUARANTINE INJURING BUSINESS

Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, Orders a Strict Quarantine of All Towns in His State Against New Orleans—Only Slight Spread of Fever.

New Orleans, July 31.—Official report of the city board of health to the state board of 20 new cases and three deaths, making a total of 227 cases and 47 deaths to date, indicate a very slight spread of the yellow fever here and to show all cases traceable to the original infection. Eighteen of the new cases are Italians, one an American, one a Frenchman and one German. All but five are below Canal street, and most of them in the French market section. One of those above Canal is the engineer of the steamship Cregan, a case reported from Central America; three others are Italians who came out of the lower district and the fifth is a young lawyer whose infection is doubtless traceable to the fact that his daily duties carried him to the civil district court. The court is located next to the historic Cabildo, within a stone's throw of the French market. Two of the three reported deaths are of Italians. There is still no report of New cases from outlying infection.

The most disquieting news in the yellow fever situation today is the evidence that panic is increasing in the smaller towns of Louisiana and Mississippi, and that a disposition is growing to revive the disastrous commercial quarantines of 1897, when some of the country towns even refused to receive ice or hardware from New Orleans. Columbia, La., bars all kinds of merchandise except hardware. Utiou, Miss., will not receive freight of any kind. Oayka, Miss., will take no fruit or vegetables. Jackson, La., wants no household articles from New Orleans. Several towns in Tennessee and others along the Mississippi Valley road in Mississippi refuse to allow express matter of any kind to be put off; Port Gibson, will not take bread nor anything wrapped in burlap that may be shipped from this city. Some of the Texas towns are asking that the mails be fumigated.

Quarantine Hurts Business.

If the movement to quarantine freight spreads, New Orleans will suffer much more seriously than from the fever itself.

Up to the present there has been no local apprehension of a dangerous epidemic and it was believed that if the boards of health in other states lived up rigidly to their agreement not to place any restrictions upon the transportation of freight there would be only a slight reduction of business and the chief inconvenience would be in the ability of country people to come here and of New Orleans people to go into other southern towns and cities.

Anticipating quarantines, most of the business houses with the discovery of the fever, wired their drummers not to come to town, but to remain in their territory so that they might travel freely and send in their orders as usual during the prevalence of the sickness, but if there is an embargo put on freight now, New Orleans drummers will find their usefulness at an end and New Orleans' natural business will be diverted to other points.

The depopulation of the Mississippi Gulf coast towns of summer visitors from New Orleans continues owing to Governor Vardaman's determination that these towns shall have no communications with New Orleans. The governor said that he would not budge from his position if every man, woman and child on the coast personally appealed to him. He said leaving out the cost in human life, an epidemic of the fever on the coast would mean \$75,000,000 in depopulation of the Gulf coast.

zens of these towns to be bottled up and eat mullet and crabs and escape the yellow fever, than to get all the revenue they can out of the refugees and have one case of yellow fever among them.

Much Sympathy for Memphis.

Much sympathy is felt here for the City of Memphis, which has been compelled to quarantine New Orleans against her will. On the first report of the fever that city sent a representative here who put himself in close touch with the situation and saw no necessity for quarantine, and the health authorities would doubtless have kept their promise not to bar New Orleans refugees if the imposition of quarantines by other cities against Memphis had not forced them to act in self-defense.

Some inconvenience has been felt by the Chattanooga quarantine. Many well-to-do people here were sending their families to Lookout for the rest of the season, but the putting up of the bars at Chattanooga will divert New Orleans travel from that point.

The board of health repeated today its announcement that the destruction of bedding and household property has no place in its campaign and that no such waste of property will be attempted. In former epidemics here millions of dollars' worth of household property was destroyed in the effort to exterminate the supposed germ of yellow fever.

Quarantine Rigidly Enforced.

Jackson, Miss., July 31.—Governor Vardaman has returned from the Gulf Coast country where he went for conference with marine hospital service men, and reports all quarantine matters in good shape. He was besieged to let the coast have communication with New Orleans, but turned a deaf ear to all entreaties. The governor appointed Adjutant General Fridge to look after land matters and gave him a dozen men to assist him. In the event these are not enough to keep quarantine machinery in good order, General Fridge is to have more. He also states that he has arranged bars to keep all mosquitoes from infected districts. Surgeon Wasdin report that there is not a suspicious case in Bay St. Louis.

No Fever at Gulfport.

Mobile, Ala., July 31.—Special from Gulfport, Miss., says:

Yesterday a doctor said he had a case of yellow fever and the authorities went to him and brought him down and he acknowledged he lied and they made him sign a statement that he lied.

An ordinance was passed here yesterday to this effect:

"Any person making statements about yellow fever in Gulfport that is proven untrue, will be fined from \$50 to \$100."

The citizens of Gulfport have offered money to protect the coast.

Dr. Wasdin and Dr. Donald, of the United States marine service, are here and state that under present conditions there is no chance for yellow fever to get on the coast. They went to Lumberton yesterday and pronounced a case out in the woods about a mile from Lumberton yellow fever, and have surrounded the house with soldiers to prevent the disease from spreading.

The revenue cutter Winona has been ordered to Gulfport, and Captain T. J. Jones sent his launch, Grace Dunbar, to protect this port.

Fever on Board Steamer.

New York, July 31.—Seventeen persons were removed from the steamer Segurana and transferred to the detention hospital for observation when the steamer arrived from Colon today. Two of these were first class and five second class cabin passengers and ten were members of the steamer's crew.

Sight of the crew had been ill during the entire passage of the steamer, but six of them were reported to be convalescent when the Segurana arrived today.

Four members of the crew suffering from yellow fever were removed from the steamer just prior to her departure.

HAAS' REASONS FOR REFUSING TO TESTIFY

Before Grand Jury in Cotton Report Leakage Cases.

WOULD INCRIMINATE HIMSELF

His Attorneys Appear Before Judge Wright in Washington and Claimed Exemption for Their Client on Constitutional Grounds.

Washington, July 31.—The case of Moses Haas, one of the recalcitrant witnesses from New York before the grand jury in the cotton report leakage cases, was heard by Judge Wright of the criminal court today. Mr. Haas was in the court room for the first time. Mr. Beckham, the other witness involved, was also present.

Messrs. Birney and Alter again appeared for Haas, and Mr. Birney presented the defendants' answer to the grand jury presentment. He quoted from the report of the leakage made by Secretary Wilson, and said that in the secretary's statement concerning himself were true they "involve him in an accusation of crime against the United States." Hence his refusal to testify on the ground that his testimony would have a tendency to criminate himself. He claimed to be exempt from the requirement to testify on constitutional grounds and urged that he had intended no contempt and concluded as follows:

"This respondent further says that his refusal to answer the questions propounded to him before the said grand jury were in good faith and only because he really believed that to answer said questions or any of them would or might tend to incriminate him in connection with the said Edwin Holmes and subject him to a penalty or forfeiture and such refusals were not, nor was any of them, made in contempt of the court or of the said grand jury or with any purpose to impede or obstruct the administration of justice, but only in furtherance of his claim of privilege under the constitution and laws of the United States as hereinbefore set forth.

"And this respondent verily believes that if he shall answer the said questions or any of them his answers will or may tend to incriminate him as aforesaid.

"The premises considered, your respondent respectfully submits that he should not be required to answer the said questions aforesaid and that the said rule should be discharged."

Wilson Will Not Resign.

Washington, July 31.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, today characterized as "wholly without foundation" the story that he will resign from the cabinet because of the exposures of the cotton leak. "You may state," he said emphatically, "that I shall not resign."

Ocean Liner in Flames.

New York, July 31.—Fire which threatened destruction to the steamship, lying at her pier in the North river at the foot of Eleventh street, broke out early Friday night, and before it was extinguished did damage amounting to more than \$5,000. In the electrical rooms, in which the fire started, nearly all of the machinery was damaged and the entire electric working of the ship was interrupted. Water poured into the room and ran down into the engines, and it is thought that they are also damaged.

Big Timber Company Chartered.

Birmingham, Ala., July 31.—The Swanee Timber company was chartered in the probate court under the new corporation laws of Alabama. The company owns 150,000 acres of Georgia timber lands, and is composed of H. J. Chandler, N. A. Gilbert and R. J. Frackleton, of Cleveland, O., and C. J. Haden and W. C. Dodson, of Atlanta. The main office of the company will be in Atlanta, the charter being obtained in Alabama on account of the Georgia provisions of this

FIVE HUNDRED CAR SOF FRUIT

Ten Shiploads of Bananas Is Expected At Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., July 31.—Over a quarter of a million bunches of bananas is the estimated cargoes of ten steamers due here the coming week from tropical ports to the United Fruit company. Besides these, there are four vessels up to the independent concerns with cargoes that will run up the amount close to the half million mark. It will record the greatest import of bananas in the history of Mobile, and will swell the revenues of port charges to enormous figures.

The increase is due to the fact that the United Fruit company and all concerns, together with four independent fruit companies, have withdrawn their base of operations from New Orleans, owing to quarantine restrictions and diverted their steamers to Mobile.

The steamers due during the week to the United Fruit company are the Alabama, Belverton, Condor, Taunton, Bluefields, Belize, Ellis, Dictator, the Olympia and Fort Gaines. To the independent companies, the steamers Jamaica, Vaccaro, Hiram and Harold are due.

This is the greatest array of fruit-carrying steamers to ever visit this port. It is estimated that nearly 500 refrigerator cars will be required to move the fruit to northern markets.

AFRICANS FIGHT GERMANS.

Conflict Between Natives and Traders. Four Men Are Killed.

Berlin, July 31.—The South African company, whose traders and their guards, it is now admitted, came into conflict recently with French Senegalese soldiers on the frontier of the French Congo over the question whether certain territory is French or German, reports to the foreign office that in the fighting which took place three Germans were killed and four were made prisoners, and French Senegalese sergeant was killed.

The foreign office, as previously reported, is inquiring officially of the Cameroon government as to what really took place. The French government doubtless in the meantime will also be informed of the subject.

Both governments will then be in a position to locate the blame and take measures to prevent such collisions in the future. There is no disposition here to regard the incident as likely to lead to anything serious, although Germany will fully protect her colonists.

SANFORD SAYS WIFE IS GUILTY.

He Says He Would Gladly Give His Life to Prove Her Innocent.

Rome, Ga., July 31.—V. T. Sanford declines to make any further statement for the press. He does not undertake to reply to Mrs. Sanford's recent statements, otherwise than saying:

"I would go to the gallows with a light heart and a smile, could I only do so with the knowledge that she is as pure and innocent as she claims. For her sake and for my children's sake, I should be glad that she might prove her innocence, but this great satisfaction will never be vouchsafed.

"She is guilty, she knows it, and I know it, and it will be established by overwhelming proof."

Mr. Sanford is undoubtedly confident of acquittal.

Mrs. Sanford has been mingling with her friends all day and is as emphatic in her protestations of innocence as she has always been.

Actress Broke Collar Bone.

New York, July 31.—Miss Margaret Anglin, the actress, is lying at her summer home in Noroton, Conn., suffering from a broken collar bone and severe bruises as the result of being thrown from her carriage last week when her horse ran away. News of the accident has just been made public. Miss Anglin came to New York on a shopping tour. On returning from the Noroton station to her cottage, the horse became frightened. After a short run the carriage was overturned. Miss Anglin was thrown violently to the ground. She lay insensible until she was picked up by some workmen who had

ONE OF RUSSIAN PRESS IS WARLIKE

As the Meeting of the Peace Conference Draws Near.

RESIST HUMILIATING DEMANDS

Russians Seem to Think that Japan's Terms Are Far from Moderate and Also Criticize the Visit of Taft and Party to Japan at This Time.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—The tone of the Russian press grows more warlike as the peace conference draws nigh and the government on all sides is urged to resist humiliating demands even at the cost of continuing the war.

"Peace on the Japanese terms as outlined by Mr. Sato," says the Russ, which is the first paper to comment seriously on the Sato interview, can only be an armistice."

The Russ, which has now the largest Liberal following, finds the Japanese demands far from moderate and sees little chance of the conference ending successfully. If Mr. Sato has correctly stated the Japanese position, but it appears he believes that far on Komura's spokesman is acting on his responsibility, or sends a possible bluff to pave the way for acceptance of actual and more moderate terms by Japan.

The Soviet continues its fault-finding with the "facticness" of the visit of Secretary of War Taft and Miss Alice Roosevelt to Japan, while the United States is the host of the peace plenipotentiaries.

DAUGHTERS KIDNAP MOTHER.

Claim Is Made that Woman Is Held as a Prisoner.

Chicago, July 31.—Charge is that Mrs. Sarah D. Mulholland, a wealthy woman from Vicksburg, Miss., is detained as a prisoner by her two daughters, the Misses Daisy E. and Hattie Mulholland, were made in the superior court Friday by Mrs. Kate Foyell, who claims that she is also a daughter of Mrs. Mulholland. On the showing made by the bill Judge Dupuy issued a writ of habeas corpus commanding the Misses Mulholland to produce their mother in court.

Mrs. Mulholland is a widow of Chas. H. Mulholland, who for many years operated a line of steamboats on the Mississippi river between St. Louis and Memphis, and it is said that a desire to control the disposition of the fortune left by him is partly at the bottom of the present court proceedings.

In her petition Mrs. Foyell declares that the Misses Daisy and Hattie Mulholland have kept constant guard over their mother, have constantly kept the doors of their apartments locked and have refused to allow their mother to leave the premises unless accompanied by one of them. Mrs. Foyell insists that her mother has repeatedly expressed a desire to live with her and that the two other young women have refused to let their mother go for the reason that they desire to retain control of her money and property.

Want Receiver for Equitable.

New York, July 31.—In the name of an amended complaint to a receiver in last April, suit has been brought in the United States circuit court in the southern New York district to have the entire \$421,000,000 assets of the Equitable Life Assurance Society placed in the hands of receivers, who should have possession of all the funds and property held by the defendant society of every character and administer the same as they may be directed by the court.

Second Attempt to Swim Channel.

Dover, England, July 31.—W. H. Rogers, started this morning in a second attempt to swim across the channel, entering the water at the east pier station at Lydd, 4 miles north of the port. Rogers is 40 years of age and is 5 feet 10 inches tall. He is a native of the United States and is a member of the United States Navy.